Mongolia electricity distribution

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In 2018, Mongolia generated 8.2 TWh of electricity in which 6.5 TWh (79.7%) was generated domestically and 1.7 TWh (20.3%) was imported from China and Russia.[1]

In 2010, the total amount of electricity produced by all types of power plant in Mongolia are 4,256.1 GWh (thermal power), 31 GWh (hydroelectric), 13.2 GWh (diesel) and 0.6 GWh (solar and wind).[2]

Due to its large and sparse population, the electrical grid in Mongolia is divided into four areas, which are Central Energy System (CES), Western Energy System, Eastern Energy System and Altai-Uliastai Energy System. The CES is interconnected with electrical grid of Russia at 220kV level.[5]

The Ulaanbaatar Electricity Distribution Network (UBEDN; Mongolian: Ulaanbaatar czaxilgaan tuge`e`x sulzhe`e`) is an electric power distribution company in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.

The Energy Authority was dissolved in 2001. It was then followed with the establishment of Ulaanbaatar Electricity Distribution Network in the same year.[1]

Many of us want an overview of how much energy our country consumes, where it comes from, and if we"re making progress on decarbonizing our energy mix. This page provides the data for your chosen country across all of the key metrics on this topic.

In the selection box above you can also add or remove additional countries and they will appear on all of the charts on this page. This allows you to compare specific countries you might be interested in, and measure progress against others.

In the energy domain, there are many different units thrown around - joules, exajoules, million tonnes of oil equivalents, barrel equivalents, British thermal units, terawatt-hours, to name a few. This can be confusing, and make comparisons difficult. So at Our World in Data we try to maintain consistency by converting all energy data to watt-hours. We do this to compare energy data across different metrics and sources.

Electricity is a good that adds massive value to modern life: from having light at night; to washing clothes; cooking meals; running machinery; or connecting with people across the world. Many would argue that it is a crucial for poverty alleviation, economic growth and improved living standards.1

Having clean fuels and technologies for cooking - meaning non-solid fuels such as natural gas, ethanol or even electric technologies - makes these processes more efficient, saving both time and energy.

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